

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

BUSINESS PARALYSIS.

The radical party is responsible for the comatose condition of business affairs. Some weeks since there was hopefulness; the outlook was cheering, industries were reviving. The indications were that idle men would have employment. Men thought they could see the dawn of better times. Confidence was growing stronger. Capital was coming forth from its hiding places. The harbinger notes of reform were heard. Men were taking courage everywhere. The south from its despair and prostration stretched forth its hands, and the old-time greetings of fraternity were heard. The north responded with words of cheer, and the outlook grew brighter; the clouds broke away; the fogs disappeared; the public pulse beat in harmony with the new departure, and new life seemed to be infused into every branch of business. Of a sudden all this has changed. The radical party saw an opportunity to utilize fraud, to make perjury potent, to mask socialism with virtue, and to damn its soul for power and pelf. It did not hesitate. Its managers, urged on by Zach Chandler, with a promise of protection from Grant, would have plunged naked into hell for the vote of a state, and endured the pangs of Dives to elect Hayes. With violated oaths, with schemes for fraud concocted and perfected, in dens such as thieves inhabit, they came forth in the hideousness of their deformities and asked Grant to endorse their plots. True to his instincts, clear-eyed and bloated, dead to every patriotic impulse, for years the companion of thieves, the receiver of bribes, the debaucher of all that is sacred in government, reeking with whisky and smoke, the embodiment of a bawdy bully, a fit representative of a slaughter pen, but in God's inscrutable providence, president of the United States, this creature, foul as the concentrated stench of sewers, orders troops to protect villains and proposes to induct his successor into office at the point of the bayonet.

With this policy disclosed, confidence perishes, capital again shrinks away and hides itself behind locks and bars, the hum of industry is hushed, the number of idle men is increased, business flows sluggishly or not at all. There is stupor everywhere. The Chicago Times says: "We hear that the revival of business activity has been arrested; that capital is again seeking shelter, and the promise of better employment for labor is fading away. On all sides we hear complaints of dull times, and fears are freely expressed that no change for the better may occur in three or four months, and perhaps not for a much longer period."

No date can be fixed for better times. It is folly to predict a revival of business. The managers of the radical party have determined to maintain power, to plunge the country, as Senator Boggs puts it, into a bottomless and shoreless abyss. Clothed with the fierceness of hell, Grant proposes to try the capacities of republican institutions to resist the strain of despotism. He has the will, the nerve, the purpose. Cold as an iceberg, and as relentless as death, he will push straight on till his purpose is accomplished, or meeting the American people in the hot indignation of their power, he is driven from his infamous purpose. While these things are transpiring, "capital," says the Chicago Times, "will be placed under double lock so long as there is even an appearance of danger that, if invested in business, it may be swept down in the vortex of civil war. It is natural that business men should deprecate this state of things. It is possible that they may be willing to accept anything for peace, no matter whether it may be the lawfully chosen president, or a president chosen by fraud. But our business men should remember that when they make anything for peace their role of action, they will undermine the very foundation of our political structure, and prepare the way either for anarchy and confusion in which all security for property will disappear, or for the replacement of republicanism by Napoleonism. Anything for peace gave France Napoleon and prosperity, but afterward Sedan, indemnity and the commune. Business men should heed this. They should be willing to make any necessary sacrifice to protect the laws of the land against violent overthrow. If they do not, they will soon find their property at the mercy either of a mob or a man on horseback."

It must be borne in mind that there are a great many men in the United States who are not classed as "business men" or "capitalists." These men are feeling with terrible weight Grant's programme of despotism, and they must not be pushed to the verge of despair. They are good citizens, law-abiding, long suffering and patient; but they must not be overwhelmed with misfortune. Grant's protection of frauds must not touch too cruelly their wives and their children. Seward, the great leader of radicalism, the man who boasted of his "little hell," talked of a higher law, and there is a law of self-preservation which, when administered by the mandates of the supreme court where life and death are in the balance, will awaken the people, and their wrath will be more destructive than the hot breath of a sirocco.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

One of the first-born of the sisterhood of states lies dead beneath her sunny skies, pierced with more daggers than sealed the fate of Julius Caesar. Who of all the silver-tongued orators to-day will read her will or show the people South Carolina's "wounds—poor, poor, dumb mouths—and bid them speak" for liberty. Was she an erring sister? So they say. Well, look upon her now in the reality of death,

folded in the drapery of her winding sheet, and while your hearts beat a funeral march, ask yourselves if she has not paid a terrible penalty. Grant has stabbed her to death, planted his heel upon her. Will you thank God for that? Florida is in the grasp of the military. Better far to give the land of flowers back to the alligators or to Spain. Grantism, like a cancer, is eating out her vitals. Can you thank God for that? Louisiana is in the grasp of Kellogg. Auer's troops stand ready with shot and shell to do Grant's bidding in the interest of lies that make all hell jubilant. Come, good friends, can you thank God for this? What else? Oh, Grant has his troops in Washington. He will compel the representatives of the people to submit to his orders or he will fight the funeral pyre of freedom. How thankful we ought to be. The century reaches down from the loftiest elevations of truth to the very bottom of hell. Let us shout. There is something worth living for, our stomachs. Let us eat and be merry. It was so when the storm gathered over Sodom. Let us make another dead sea. By all means eat roast turkey to-day. Northern freemen, (7) quaff your wine. Let the laugh and the jest go round, this is Thanksgiving day. Grant smokes—it is his right. He is a volcano, and the lava tide of his despotism will bury you if you get in its way. Keep out of the way—that is policy. Ask Grant to let you live. Dismiss God from your thoughts. Do not trust in God when they yield their freedom. Thanksgiving—repeat it slowly—T-h-a-n-k-s-g-i-v-i-n-g. Every letter has the ring of a funeral knell. There is a corpse in the temple of liberty, and two more states are dying. There is paralysis in all their members. Still we will have our Thanksgiving day. Northern freemen will call their families around the table to-day, but the south—the sunny south—will moan like the winds and sob like the rain. This is the centennial Thanksgiving. It furnishes themes for poets, but Milton and Dante are dead, and Shakespeare is not writing historical tragedies. Please, dear friends, keep silent about the old-time roast turkeys, pumpkin pies, mulled cider and freedom—it will make you feel sad when you read the dispatches from the south, and still more sad when you realize that the north is dumb. If you have health and strength and a true heart, noble purposes, trust in man; if you hate tyrants, and feel that there is iron in your nerves, and that you are ready to make sacrifices for your birthright, thank God. If you have not these purposes, eat like swine—you need not talk to Jehovah, and thanksgiving may be omitted, for our boasted christianity and civilization in that case will not bear close inspection.

JONES, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Jones has achieved greatness. Jones is famous. Some odd thousands of people are talking about Jones this morning. This is not a diffusive, weak-kneed metaphor, implying a derogatory allusion to the frequency with which Jones's honest patryotic occurs in the humblest annals of the republic. No. The Jones alluded to is not a class or a family, but an individual, and a vital individual of some consequence. Contemporary history develops the fact that he lives somewhere in South Carolina, where some bewildering complication of circumstances, not explicable to the mind of the average conservative citizen living without the bulldozed belt has invested him with a power somewhat resembling that popularly ascribed to the immaterial part of the strong-minded apostle, Peter. Though Jones has not the keys to heaven, he seems to be clothed with power to admit or exclude from a place which promises to become not wholly unlike the antipodal portion of the world of shadows. In a word, the telegraph of last night announces that the state house of South Carolina is surrounded with a cordon of federal bayonets, and the only "open sesame" within the charmed circle is a pass bearing the presumably symmetrical signature of Jones. The legislature, whose organization and membership thus depends upon Jones's will, may in some way decide the casting of South Carolina's electoral vote, and thus elect Hayes or Tilden. Is it to be wondered at that this once obscure party at once rises to the dignity of a personage in the nation? Shall we wonder at the unanimous demand going up from the lakes to the gulf, Who is Jones? Shall we not rather join it, and, waiting with beating hearts and bated breath for information so closely affecting the country's destinies, hope in the meantime that this Jones, this Palmetto Warwick, this strangely appointed arbiter of the result of state and national elections, this obscure president maker and unheralded despot, may, after all, prove a mild mannered tyrant, and treat the American people who seem to be delivered bound into his hand as leniently as is consistent with his ideas of justice.

THE SENTINEL.

The Sentinel has one purpose in view, and that is to clearly indicate the drift of events. This duty has been faithfully performed. The times in which we live are calculated to keep patriots on the alert. Every click of the telegraph has an important significance. There are breakers ahead. To underestimate the danger is criminal ignorance. The ship of state is driving right on to the breakers. She is not in an open sea, with a fair wind and a flowing sail. On the contrary, there are perils on every hand. Skillful seamanship is now the supreme demand. Bayonets bristle and drums are beating. Military orders are issued in the interest of fraud. Villains are protected by federal bayonets. Troops, by Grant's orders, are taking possession

of state houses, and army subalterns are intimidating legislators. The Sentinel from day to day points to these acts of despotism and asks the people to reflect upon the inevitable results if the steady tramp of tyranny is not arrested. Commenting upon the state of affairs in South Carolina, the New York World says that "the most tremendous consequences for good or evil may hang on these court proceedings, when the presidential vote is counted, and all intelligent men and women should be prepared to discuss them." "The most tremendous consequences for 'good or evil' is just what the Sentinel has kept prominently before its readers. If law triumphs, we have a government of law. If bayonets beat down the courts, we have a government of force. In the one case the American people are free—in the other they are slaves. There is no disguising the situation. The lines are drawn; they are as vivid as if they were lines of fire. On one side is fraud and the military, on the other law and the people. The Sentinel, in this hour of peril, appeals to the people—it asks for solemn deliberation—it seeks for council, where, should this storm burst upon the country, the power to resist it must come. The Sentinel has not sought unnecessarily to create alarm. The people are not easily frightened—they are not Belshazzars. Grant's orders do not loose the joints of their loins, or make their knees tremble. Nevertheless they are anxious, and if it shall be required to make sacrifices for the preservation of their liberties and their institutions, the sacrifices will be made. The Sentinel proposes, in the future as in the past, to advocate vigilance; to point out the dangers, notwithstanding in some instances fools may laugh.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

After all other efforts were exhausted to withdraw public confidence from the democratic presidential ticket, the radical managers thought they could accomplish something by the lying assertion that the election of Tilden and Hendricks would disturb business and make all description of investments insecure. They tried hard to create a monetary panic. They were entirely willing to depreciate the bonds of the country, if thereby they could effect their purpose. But in all of these schemes they signally failed. In all or nearly all of the great money and financial centers Tilden and Hendricks had a decided majority. Business men put no faith in radical misrepresentations. They would not be bulldozed out of their faith in the honest intentions of the democratic party. In proof of this the following figures are conclusive:

We could indefinitely extend the list, but the figures given prove how completely the radical managers failed in their scheme to further create distrust in the minds of business men, and the heartlessness of their professions of regard for the business welfare of the country is disclosed by their insincere efforts to gain a victory for Hayes and Wheeler by fraud supported by federal bayonets.

Suppose when our legislature meets in January it finds a battalion of soldiers surrounding the state house; a squad of soldiers guarding the doors which lead to the hall of the house of representatives, with instructions to allow no man to enter who has not a pass from Mr. Holmes, the late clerk of the house, or from Mr. Downey, the governor's private secretary. How would the representatives of the people relish such a state of affairs, and what would the people themselves think of it? A condition similar to this exists in South Carolina, and the Journal indorses it. Will honest republicans indorse the Journal?

The Journal asserts that Hayes carried South Carolina, counting the votes cast in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. Where is its evidence? If it has any let it give it to the public. It can not claim such a result from the report of the associated press, for it has often declared these reports to be entirely reliable. If it has other evidence let it be produced.

There is no pun intended in the assertion that there is sorrow in Turkey to-day. The czar insists on the occupation of Bulgaria, and a ministerial crisis is adding to the troubles of the porte. There will be little thanksgiving by the grim sentinels who watch each other through driving storms of snow and sleet from the opposing banks of those dark Solovonic streams.

At the north we have no such thing in politics as the intimidation of voters by force, violence or murder. Chicago Tribune.

Wonder if the Tribune ever heard of the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania. The association has conducted a large murder and general bulldozing business in the interest of the radical party, for which they received liberal pay from the leaders.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

List of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SENATORS.

Jasper Davidson, Hazelton; Posey, and Gibson; democrat.
William Heilman, Evansville; Vanderburgh; republican.
James B. Hendricks, Petersburg; Warwick and Pike; democrat.
Robert Tobin, Rockport; Spencer and Perry; republican.
Henry K. Wilson, Sullivan; Sullivan and Knox; democrat.
David J. Hiffen, Washington; Daviess and Green; democrat.
Henry A. Peed, Shoals; Martin, Orange and Dubois; democrat.
S. M. Stockmeyer, Corydon; Crawford and Harrison; democrat.
Frank C. Johnson, New Albany; Floyd and Clark; democrat.
R. H. Burnett, Brownstown; Washington and Jackson; democrat.
John B. Grove, Columbus; Brown and Bartholomew; democrat.
F. T. Riley, Sardinia; Scott, Jennings and Decatur; democrat.
Wm. Culbertson, Moorfield; Switzerland, Ohio and Ripley; democrat.
W. A. Moore, Greensburg; Decatur and Rush; republican.
Isiah Rush, Terre Haute; Vigo; democrat.
I. H. Fowler, Spencer; Owen and Clay; democrat.
C. B. Taiton, Trafalgar; Shelby and Johnson; democrat.
W. H. Rugan, Clayton; Putnam and Henderson; republican.
James E. Johnson, Rockville; Parke and Vermillion; republican.
F. M. Dice, Covington; Fountain and Warren; republican.
John M. Larue, Lafayette; Tippecanoe; republican.
George W. Major, Remington; Barton, Newton, Jasper and White; independent.
D. F. Skinner, Valparaiso; Lake and Porter; democrat.
Joe Henderson, South Bend; St. Joseph and Starke; democrat.
J. H. Winterbottom, Michigan City; La Porter; democrat.
Charles H. Reeves, Plymouth; Marshal, Fulton and Pulaski; democrat.
W. C. Olds, Columbia City; Kosciusko and Whitley; republican.
Charles Beardsley, Elkhart; Elkhart; republican.
E. W. Weir, La Grange; Noble and La Grange; republican.
Wm. M. Mercer, Steuben and De Kalb; democrat.
R. C. Well, Fort Wayne; Allen; democrat.
John Larengshoresen, Fort Wayne; Allen, Adams and Wells; democrat.
E. Hackleman, Wabash; Huntington and Wabash; republican.
L. T. Woodcock, Kenaville; Grant, Blackford and Jay; republican.
Daniel Beards, Peru; Miami and Howard; republican.
D. D. Dykman, Logansport; Cass and Carroll; republican.
S. M. Taylor, Tipton; Hamilton and Tipton; republican.
Joseph V. Kent, Frankfort; Boone and Clinton; democrat.
R. H. Crea, Alexandria; Madison and Delaware; democrat.
N. Caldwell, Union City; Randolph; republican.
William Baxter, Richmond; Wayne; republican.
Benjamin Shirk, New Castle; Henry and Hancock; republican.
M. Trussler, Connersville; Fayette, Union and Rush; republican.
A. D. Straight, Indianapolis; Marion; republican.
A. C. Harris, Indianapolis; Marion; republican.
J. Maxwell, Martinsville; Marion and Morgan; democrat.
S. S. Groon, Lawrenceburg; Dearborn and Franklin; democrat.
S. Peterson, Crawfordsville; Montgomery; democrat.
W. B. F. Treat, Lawrence and Monroe; republican.
John I. Roe, Jefferson; republican.

REPRESENTATIVES.

James F. Welborn, Mt. Vernon; Posey; democrat.
F. W. Hagues, Princeton; Gibson; democrat.
John Whitehead, Evansville; Vanderburgh; republican.
James Dantrell, Evansville; Vanderburgh; republican.
Robert Perigs, Boonville; Warwick; democrat.
L. W. Stewart, Petersburg; Pike; democrat.
W. Ashby, Rockport; Spencer; democrat.
A. J. Hatfield, Connelton; Perry; democrat.
S. S. Coffman, Sullivan; Sullivan; democrat.
P. H. McCarty, Washington; Daviess; democrat.
E. W. Viets, Vincennes; Knox; democrat.
James R. Baxter, Bloomfield; Greene; republican.
A. J. Gosman,asper; Martin and Dubois; democrat.
John Benz, Leavenworth; Crawford and Orange; democrat.
S. Ashken, Corydon; Harrison; democrat.
S. Albert, New Albany; Floyd; democrat.
James K. Marsh, Jeffersonville; Clark; democrat.
A. Collins, Salem; Washington; democrat.
S. T. Wells, Brownstown; Jackson; democrat.
A. Guthrie, Bedford; Lawrence; republican.
Robert C. Foster, Bloomington; Monroe; republican.
Joseph M. Cook, Nashville; Brown and Bartholomew; democrat.
John Overmyer, Vernon; Jennings; republican.
A. A. Morrison, Segit, Jennings and Jefferson; republican.
James W. Lanham, Madison; Jefferson; republican.
A. M. Kennedy, Rushville; Ripley, Decatur and Rush; republican.
D. Rea, Versailles; Ripley; democrat.
Wm. Freeman, Enterprise; Switzerland and Ripley; republican.
Z. T. Riley, St. Paul; Decatur; republican.
H. H. Elwell, Rushville; Rush; republican.
A. B. Carleton, Terre Haute; Vigo; democrat.
W. A. Conkey, Terre Haute; Vigo; democrat.
Jesse H. Reno, Spencer; Owen; democrat.
J. N. Compton, Reed; Clay; democrat.
J. W. Griggs, Martinsville; Morgan; republican.
C. T. Lehman, Edinburg; Johnson; democrat.
J. H. Robinson, Greencastle; Putnam; democrat.
J. W. Morgan, Danville; Hendricks; republican.
E. T. Lane, Bainbridge; Putnam and Hendricks; republican.
Daniel Thomas, Rockville; Park; republican.
C. Mathews, Eugene; Vermillion; democrat.

James M. Stoddard, Crawfordsville; Parke and Montgomery; independent; died November 25.
Elisha Little, Williamsport; Warren; republican.
J. C. Claypool, Covington; Fountain; democrat.
W. R. Oglesby, Lafayette; Tippecanoe; democrat.
B. W. Langdon, Lafayette; Tippecanoe; republican.
Andrew Hall, Kentland; Benton and Newton; republican.
J. P. Carr, Remsallaer; Jasper and White; republican.
L. Ames, Crown Point; Lake; republican.
T. Crumpeaker, Valparaiso; Porter; republican.
A. J. Hosmer, Westville; LaPorte; democrat.
D. R. Leeper, South Bend; St. Joseph; democrat.
John W. Houghton, Plymouth; Marshal and St. Joseph; democrat.
A. C. Copeland, Rochester; Kosciusko and Fulton; republican.
John F. Fromin, Francisville; Fulton, Pulaski and Starke; democrat.
John D. Highway, Warsaw; Kosciusko; republican.
W. E. Merryman, Columbia City; Whitley; democrat.
John E. Thompson, Goslen; Elkhart; republican.
O. Kimmell, Noble; republican.
S. Harper, LaGrange; LaGrange; republican.
H. P. Butler, Laken Center; Steuben; republican.
Wm. H. Madden, Butler; DeKalb; democrat.
Thomas J. Foster, Fort Wayne; Allen; democrat.
Charles B. Austin, Fort Wayne; Allen; democrat.
D. Spencer, Decatur; Adams and Wells; democrat.
James C. Branegan, Huntington; Huntington; democrat.
J. L. Sailors, Wabash; Wabash; republican.
A. D. Cole, Huntington; Huntington and Wabash; republican.
A. C. Swayne, Grant and Blackford; republican.
O. H. P. Carey, Marion; Grant; republican.
Wm. Zehring, Peru; Miami; democrat.
M. Thompson, Kokomo; Howard; republican.
I. Bumgarner, Logansport; Cass; republican.
S. S. Johnson, Delphi; Carroll; democrat.
J. K. Carson, Noblesville; Hamilton; republican.
A. E. Paige, Frankfort; Clinton; democrat.
Wm. Garver, Noblesville; Hamilton and Tipton; republican.
John Chawron, Lebanon; Boone; republican.
H. C. Hallett, Crawfordsville; Montgomery; democrat.
E. Henderson, Anderson; Madison; democrat.
H. J. Lockhart, Muncie; Delaware; republican.
J. H. Kootz, Jay and Delaware; republican.
Jno. A. Moorman, Farmland; Randolph; republican.
Jno. Yaryan, Richmond; Wayne; republican.
B. L. Harris, Greenfield; Wayne; republican.
C. S. Hubbard, Newcastle; Henry; republican.
N. Warren, Greenfield; Hancock; democrat.
James S. Smith, Anderson; Henry and Madison; republican.
P. Kennedy, Liberty; Fayette and Union; republican.
J. C. Adams, Indianapolis; Marion; republican.
W. H. Craft, Indianapolis; Marion; republican.
J. F. Peelee, Indianapolis; Marion; republican.
Jnc. E. McGaughey, Indianapolis; Marion; republican.
H. M. Endsley, Fairland; Marion and Shelby; republican.
C. Griton, Shelbyville; Shelby; democrat.
C. Johnson, Lawrenceburg; Dearborn; democrat.
E. Cooley, Brookville; Franklin; democrat.
J. C. Zimmerman, Noble and Elkhart; republican.
J. W. Davis, Plymouth; Marshall; democrat.
W. A. Thompson, Oakford; Miami and Howard; republican.
Senate—Democrats, 26; republicans, 23; independent, 1.
House—Democrats, 47; republicans, 52.

PRESS OPINIONS.

On the Use of Troops to Bolster Up Slavery in South Carolina—The Abuse of the Military.

Grant has sent orders to South Carolina to the troops to sustain Chamberlain in his plans, and to set aside the decision of the highest legal tribunal in South Carolina. Grant believes the military power to be above and beyond civil law. And he has followed by thousands in the north.

There is no disturbance in South Carolina, yet Grant directs the secretary of war to "preserve the peace" in that state with soldiers. The peace of South Carolina is not threatened. It is the supreme court of that state which Grant desires to destroy. We don't like courts. We do not believe patriotic citizens of any party will indorse this last outrage on the liberties of the people.

What the order means is to sustain the Chamberlain legislature—a legislature having no existence in law, and having no obedience, in fact, established by a gross disobedience of the lawful orders of a lawful tribunal, and maintained only by force and a perversion of the powers of the chief magistrate of the Union. If the president had directed the secretary of war to use the military force of the United States to destroy the form of republican government in South Carolina his order would have been more appropriately worded.

The South Carolina state house has been turned into an arsenal, and will be occupied and surrounded by soldiers to-day. The democratic members of the legislature will insist on the recognition of the delegations from Edgefield and Laurens counties, and if the latter are ejected by the troops, we leave the house without a quorum—a proceeding which will somewhat embarrass the Chamberlain programme, a declaration of his election by the legislative body being necessary under the law.

A FAIR COUNT.

What Result It Would Give for Tilden and Hendricks in Louisiana.

(Letter to the Baltimore Gazette.)
Wishing to convince myself of the probable facts concerning the vote in Louisiana, independently of anything in the newspapers, I referred to a copy of the Congressional Directory, by Ben Perley Poore, clerk of printing records for congress. I aggregated the returns therefrom (the copy being the second edition, corrected up to January 22, 1876), and I found the vote on the election for congress in 1874 to be as follows:

In the third edition of the Congressional Directory, corrected up to August 12, 1876, the matter stands a little differently, because between the issuing of the second and third editions the contested election between Morey, republican, and Spencer, democrat, had been settled in favor of the republicans. I restate in full for the sake of clearness:

I think that no man living, with honest and upright intent, will refuse to acknowledge that the foregoing figures, taken which balance you please, place the matter practically beyond controversy. Yet, perhaps, some would not believe though one case from the dead to bear witness to the truth.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Hillsdale college, Michigan, has 189 students.
The permanent school fund of Minnesota is \$3,191,042. This year there will be an additional sum of nearly \$200,000.

There is to be an effort made in the Kansas legislature this winter to re-establish the Leavenworth state normal school.

It is anticipated that a large number of candidates will present themselves for the Harvard examination for women next year.

The trustees of Maine state college are thinking of erecting machine shops for instruction on the Russian plan, which has been adopted by the Massachusetts institute of technology.

The diploma to be presented to the graduates of the Ann Arbor homeopathic college at its commencement will be the first ever issued from a state university to a homeopathic physician as such.

Mr. Peter O'Leary, author of "Travels in Canada, the Red River Territory, and the United States," has just returned to England from a tour through the northern and western states of America, and is now engaged in preparing a work on "The Irish in England," which is to be published in America.

The latest bulletin of the Boston public library contains notes on the editions of "Two Noble Kinsmen" and "The Yorkshire Tragedy" among the doubtful Shakespeare plays. In the next issue, the transcript from the Shakespeare First Folio, the museum catalogue, accessible only in MS., will be begun.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a translation by Dr. Albert Tuckerman of the "History of Prussia," by the veteran Hanke; "The New Testament in Literature," by O. B. Frothingham; "Diseases and Injuries of the Nerves," by Dr. F. C. Seguin, and "A Treatise on Diseases of the Nose," by Dr. Clinton Wagner.

Dr. R. S. Storrs, in his lecture the other evening, spoke in the most generous and kindly manner of Mr. Frothingham as the historian of the Transcendentalists. The Dr. Storrs of 150 years ago would have calmly arrayed himself in his best clerical gown, and as calmly escorted the Frothingham of that era to the stake.

In Professor James Russell Lowell's recently published ode the lines praising Virginia so affected a Virginian that he wrote to the poet asking for a copy of them, whereupon Mr. Lowell, with all Parson Wilber's kindness and Hosea's promptitude, wrote out the passage and had it handsomely framed for presentation to the state of Virginia. It will be hung in the state library.

Roberts Brothers have in press, by special arrangement with the London publishers and authors, the following books: "The Story of Sigurd," "The Volsung and the Fall of Niblungs," by William Morris; Lord Houghton's edition of "Keat's Poetical Works;" "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," by Rev. James Martineau; and "What She Came Through," by Sarah Tyler.

Harvard has 821 students. The candidates for higher degrees are increased by 10. A new feature this year is the admission of unmatriculated students. Upon payment of a moderate fee persons 21 years of age can pursue such studies as they are qualified for without passing the usual entrance examination. A "certificate of proficiency" is given to such of them as obtain 75 per cent of the maximum mark in their courses.

Boston ranks among the highest in this amount of material furnished free to pupils. Last year Boston furnished books to the cost of \$88,879, while the still for books, stationery, etc., was \$104,252 for 44,000 pupils. Philadelphia spent \$209,098 in the same way for 95,000 children; St. Louis spent \$17,000 for 34,000 pupils; Chicago, \$820 only for 36,000 scholars, and Lowell, \$793 for 5,500 pupils.

The filing shop, the first of the series of mechanical workshops in the Massachusetts institute of technology, was opened last week. The shop has about 30 places for work, each fitted with a vise, the students having separate drawers containing tools necessary for the work of the course, so that different men can use the same vise at different times. The design is to teach practical mechanism by the class system, under the supervision of a thorough machinist, where the use of the various tools is learned by working out a set of models. Instead of the students working with different tools, and upon different work, thus requiring individual instruction, the whole class work alike, and can thus be taught together almost as easily as one member alone. The present plan is to spend ten weeks at filing, when the student will be transferred to the casting shop for the same length of time, and thence to the turning shop, models being worked out in these as in the filing department. The two latter are not yet fitted up. A new two years' course in practical mechanism has been started for the education of practical engineers and machinists, with yearly tuition of \$150—the regular institute being \$300.